

# Memorandum

Date: April 26, 2004

**REVISED**

To:

From: **Administrative Services Branch**

Subject: Updated Population Projections for Fiscal Years 2003-04 through 2004-05

Attached are the Department's current institution and parole population assumptions and projections through June 30, 2008. The total institution population on June 30, 2004 is projected to be 3,950, a decrease of 57 cases from the Fall 2003 projection. The institution population is projected to then decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 3,750 by June 30, 2008. The parole population (in-state supervision) on June 30, 2004 is projected to be 4,100, an increase of 75 cases from the December 31, 2003 population. The parole population is projected to decrease throughout the projection period, approaching 3,415 by June 30, 2008.

As in the Fall 2003 projections, these projections reflect a stabilized rate of annual juvenile court first admissions, given the drop in the level of admissions since the enactment of the "Sliding Scale" legislation (on January 1, 1997). Future juvenile court first admissions are projected to increase annually due to expected increases in the statewide youth population. Both the rate and the number of annual juvenile court first admissions in these projections are lower than those in the Fall 2003 projections.

The current institution population projections are slightly higher than the Fall 2003 institution population projections through June 30, 2008, due to the transfer of Youthful Offender Program (YOP's) cases from CDC. The current parole population projections are higher in the current year and fall in the budget year due to fewer institution admissions and releases to parole.

Institution and parole population projections through June 30, 2005, excluding contract cases (Table I, page 11), are as follows:

	<u>Fall 2003 Projection</u>	<u>Current Projection</u>	
<u>Institution Population</u>			
December 31, 2003	4,438	4,425	actual
June 30, 2004	<del>4,055</del> 4,007*	3,950	
June 30, 2005	<del>3,820</del> 3,577*	3,895	
<u>Parole Population</u> (In-state supervision)			
December 31, 2003	4,063	4,043	actual
June 30, 2004	4,025	4,100	
June 30, 2005	3,810	3,755	

Any questions on these population projections may be directed to Sue Pannell, Research Program Specialist, Information Systems Unit, 262-2739 or CALNET 469-2739.

Sharon Taylor  
Deputy Director

**Attachment**

\*Funded population level as reflected in Governor's Budget.

**Department of the Youth Authority  
Population Projections for  
Fiscal Years 2003-04 through 2007-08**

**Spring 2004**

**PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS**

- Juvenile court first admissions are projected to increase annually due to expected increases in the statewide youth population, from **1,195** admissions during Fiscal Year 2003-04 to **1,320** during Fiscal Year 2007-08 (35-40 lower, annually, than the Fall 2003 projection). The admission rate, admissions per 100,000 state population aged 12-17 years, is assumed to stabilize at **35.6** (the rate for Calendar Year 2003).
- Annual CYA parole violator admissions will decrease due to decreases in the parole population, from **795** down to **490** during the next five years (compared to the Fall 2003 projection of 740 down to 515 admissions).
- CDC "M" case admissions will range from **55** to **60** annually (15 lower, annually, than the Fall 2003 projection).
- Criminal court first admissions will stabilize at around **10**, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2003-04 (no change from the Fall 2003 projection).
- Institution length of stay for future CYA case parole releases will decrease during the next several years due to lower PCD's and fewer time adds, approaching an average of **23.0** months by Fiscal Year 2007-08 (close to the Fall 2003 projection of 22.8 months).
- The total institution population on June 30, 2004 (excluding contract cases) is projected to be **4,090**, 35 higher than the Fall 2003 projection of 4,055. The institution population is projected to drop during the following year approaching 3,895 by June 30, 2005 (75 higher than the Fall 2003 projection of 3,820).
- The institution population will continue to decrease slowly reaching **3,750** by June 30, 2008. (The Fall 2003 projection for June 30, 2008 was 3,730.) The Spring 2004 institution population projection is higher than the Fall 2003 projection due to the transfer of YOP's from CDC.
- The in-state parole population on June 30, 2004 is projected to be **4,100**, 75 higher than the Fall 2003 projection of 4,025. The in-state parole population is projected to decrease during the following year approaching 3,755 by June 30, 2005 (55 lower than the Fall 2003 projection of 3,810).

- The in-state parole population will continue to decrease slowly after June 30, 2005 reaching 3,415 by June 30, 2008. (The Fall 2003 projection for June 30, 2008 was 3,515.) The Spring 2004 parole population projection is lower than the Fall 2003 projection due to fewer institution admissions and releases to parole.
- The total female institution population is projected to drop throughout the projection period due to lower institution length of stay, reaching 195 on June 30, 2008 (lower than Fall 2003 projection of 210). The female in-state parole population is projected to decrease slightly and then stabilize by June 30, 2008 at 285 (lower than the Fall 2003 projection of 295.)

## **PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS**

Specific assumptions regarding the major factors affecting the Department's populations -- recently enacted laws, first admissions, parole violator admissions, institution length of stay, and parole length of stay -- are discussed below:

### **Enacted Laws with Population Impact**

#### *Proposition 21, Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Preventive Act*

Effective March 7, 2000, it is not known what impact this initiative had on the Youth Authority population. However, since these projections include institution population and movement trends through December 2003, any impact the initiative may have had is now included.

#### *Chapter 6, Statutes of 1996, (SB 681, Hurtt)*

Effective January 1, 1997, this legislation requires counties to pay the state for each juvenile court commitment to CYA pursuant to a scale based on commitment offense. More specifically, counties pay 50% of the per capita institutional cost for offense category V juvenile court commitments, 75% for category VI commitments, and 100% for category VII commitments. For all other commitments, counties currently pay the state \$176 per month for the time a commitment stays in an institution; the rate prior to sliding scale for all commitment types was \$25 per month. The number of juvenile court first commitments dropped significantly since the enactment of this legislation.

### **First Admissions**

For projecting juvenile court first admissions, an historical base of juvenile court first admissions since July 1988 was considered along with Department of Finance state population estimates, based on the 1990 Census, for youth aged 12-17 years. The number of annual juvenile court first admissions fluctuated up and down over the last several years and beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97 the level of admissions dropped, primarily due to the enactment of SB 681 (the "Sliding Scale" legislation), which was effective January 1, 1997. Actual admissions for Fiscal Year 1995-96 totaled 2,878, compared to 1,168 for Calendar Year 2003.

The juvenile court first admission rate, admissions per 100,000 state population, aged 12-17 years, also fluctuated up and down over the last several years with a similar drop in the level beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97. During Calendar Year 2003, the juvenile court first admission rate was 35.6 admissions per 100,000 state population. The admission rate for Fiscal Year 1995-96, prior to the "Sliding Scale" legislation, was 110.7. Actual juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning with Fiscal Year 1988-89 are shown in Table A below:

Table A

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>	<u>Admission Rate</u>
1988-89	2,515	108.1
1989-90	2,394	103.4
1990-91	2,398	102.9
1991-92	2,635	111.1
1992-93	2,609	107.0
1993-94	2,422	97.3
1994-95	2,771	109.0
1995-96	2,878	110.7
1996-97	2,301	86.1
1997-98	1,916	69.8
1998-99	2,026	72.3
1999-00	1,907	66.4
2000-01	1,676	56.7
2001-02	1,389	45.4
2002-03	1,236	38.6
2003	1,168	35.6

The declines in juvenile court first admissions and admission rates beginning in Fiscal Year 1989-90 were driven primarily by decreases in admissions from L. A. County; admissions from other counties steadily increased. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97, however, the level of admissions and rates from other counties also dropped, from 2,155 admissions during Fiscal Year 1995-96 down to 1,673 for Fiscal Year 1996-97 and to 1,471 for Fiscal Year 1997-98. Admissions during Fiscal Year 1998-99 increased slightly to 1,523, but then dropped again during Fiscal Year 1999-00 down to 1,393. Fiscal Year 2000-01, Fiscal Year 2001-02, and Fiscal Year 2002-03 admissions from other counties totaled 1,238, 1,019, and 904 respectively, compared to 872 for Calendar Year 2003.

The level of annual L. A. County admissions and admission rates dropped beginning in Fiscal Year 1996-97, from 723 admissions for Fiscal Year 1995-96 down to 628, 445, 538, 514, and 438 for Fiscal Years 1996-97 through 2000-01. Fiscal Year 2001-02 admissions from L.A. County totaled 370, while Fiscal Year 2002-03 totaled 332 and Calendar Year 2003 admissions totaled 296. The L.A. County juvenile court admission rate for Calendar Year 2003 was only 31.8 compared to 99.7 for Fiscal Year 1995-96.

The increase in juvenile court first admissions during Fiscal Year 1998-99 can be attributed almost entirely to increases in admissions from San Bernardino County. Annual juvenile court first admissions from San Bernardino County increased from 116 during Fiscal Year 1997-98 to 176 during Fiscal Year 1998-99, and to 191 and 274 during Fiscal Year 1999-00 and Fiscal Year 2000-01, respectively. Admissions from San Bernardino County have now dropped, down to 146 during Fiscal Year 2001-02, to 80 during Fiscal Year 2002-03, and to 72 during Calendar Year 2003. Table B below displays juvenile court first admissions and admission rates for L. A. County, San Bernardino County, and all other counties:

Table B

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>					
	<u>L. A. County</u>		<u>San Bernardino County</u>		<u>All Other Counties</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1988-89	1,129	153.8	39	33.5	1,347	91.3
1989-90	983	137.6	36	29.5	1,375	93.0
1990-91	950	135.1	58	45.1	1,390	92.7
1991-92	1,047	149.4	71	52.7	1,517	98.7
1992-93	991	140.3	79	56.0	1,539	96.8
1993-94	674	94.9	43	29.6	1,705	104.4
1994-95	625	87.2	81	54.2	2,065	123.2
1995-96	723	99.7	61	39.9	2,094	121.6
1996-97	628	84.8	87	55.5	1,586	89.4
1997-98	445	58.6	116	72.0	1,355	74.2
1998-99	503	65.0	176	106.6	1,347	72.2
1999-00	514	64.7	191	112.5	1,202	63.0
2000-01	438	53.4	274	156.0	964	49.2
2001-02	370	43.5	146	80.0	873	43.1
2002-03	332	36.9	80	41.9	824	39.1
2003	296	31.8	72	36.8	800	37.2

Actual juvenile court first admissions during the last year, Calendar Year 2003, totaled 1,168 - 587 for January-June 2003 and 581 for July-December 2003. Annual juvenile court first admissions have not been this low for over fifty years. Since it is not known whether the level of future admissions and admission rates will drop again, or increase, juvenile court first admissions are projected to stabilize at the Calendar Year 2003 admission rate of 35.6. The Fall 2003 population projections assumed that admissions would stabilize at 36.7 admissions per 100,000 state population, aged 12-17 years, based on admissions for January-June 2003.

Total juvenile court first admissions are projected to increase annually due to expected increases in the statewide youth population, from 1,195 admissions during Fiscal Year 2003-04 to 1,320 admissions during Fiscal Year 2007-08. The Spring 2004 juvenile court first admission projections compared to the Fall 2003 admission projections are shown in Table C below:

Table C

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projected Juvenile Court First Admissions</u>		
	<u>Fall 2003</u>	<u>Spring 2004</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2003-04	1,230	1,195	-35
2004-05	1,280	1,245	-35
2005-06	1,320	1,280	-40
2006-07	1,350	1,310	-40
2007-08	1,360	1,320	-40

Juvenile court first admissions for violent offenses, including homicide, robbery, assault, sex, and kidnapping, will continue to represent the majority of admissions. For future admissions, the Spring 2004 projections assume that Calendar Year 2003 offense trends will continue, as shown in Table D below:

Table D

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent of Admissions</u>			
	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>
1989-90	45.4	33.2	17.9	3.5
1990-91	49.4	34.2	13.5	2.9
1991-92	53.7	32.9	10.2	3.2
1992-93	52.7	32.4	8.8	4.1
1993-94	53.9	33.3	8.0	4.8
1994-95	52.6	32.6	8.5	6.3
1995-96	52.4	32.0	7.9	7.7
1996-97	56.3	30.5	6.5	6.7
1997-98	57.5	28.9	6.2	7.4
1998-99	54.2	31.0	7.1	7.7
1999-00	53.0	33.7	6.4	6.9
2000-01	51.8	33.9	5.9	8.5
2001-02	56.3	30.8	5.0	7.9
2002-03	56.9	27.9	6.0	9.2
2003	58.1	27.9	4.7	9.3

CYA criminal court first admission projections are based on a short-term admission trend. Prior to Fiscal Year 1995-96, the number of annual CYA criminal court first admissions fluctuated between 161 and 218. However, due to legislation enacted during 1994 prohibiting commitments from criminal court to CYA for certain types of cases, admissions dropped to 92 during Fiscal Year 1995-96 and have continued to decrease since then. Fiscal Year 1996-97 and Fiscal Year 1997-98 criminal court admissions totaled 117 and 80, respectively, and Fiscal Year 1998-99 admissions decreased to 61. Actual admissions during both Calendar Year 2003 and Fiscal Year 2002-03 totaled 8, compared to 9 for Fiscal Year 2001-02, 22 for Fiscal Year 2000-01, and 38 for Fiscal Year 1999-00. Future CYA criminal court first admissions are

projected to stabilize at 10 admissions, annually, beginning in Fiscal Year 2003-04 (no change from the Fall 2003 projection).

Projections of CDC "M" case admissions are also based on short-term admission trends. Due to the enactment of legislation effective July 22, 1996 (AB 3369), CDC "M" case admissions are now limited to cases under 18 years of age. Prior to the enactment of AB 3369, the number of CDC "M" case commitments under 18 years of age had gradually increased, while those 18 years of age and older slowly decreased, as shown in Table E below:

Table E

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total CDC "M"</u> <u>Case Admissions</u>	<u>Under 18</u> <u>At Admission</u>	<u>18 Years</u> <u>And Older</u>
1991-92	912	104	808
1992-93	1,010	132	878
1993-94	858	158	700
1994-95	861	142	719
1995-96	756	205	551
1996-97	326	203	123
1997-98	143	143	0
1998-99	117	117	0
1999-00	88	88	0
2000-01	76	76	0
2001-02	59	59	0
2002-03	66	66	0
2003	53	53	0

Although CDC "M" case admissions are projected to increase annually, commensurate with increases expected for statewide youth population, the level will be much lower than in the past. CDC "M" case admissions will increase from 55 during Fiscal Year 2003-04 to 60 by Fiscal Year 2007-08. These projections are 15 lower, annually, than the Fall 2003 projections. CDC "M" case commitments over age 17.5 years are restricted to those with earliest possible release dates prior to age 21.

### **Parole Violator Admissions**

The number of parole violator admissions for Calendar Year 2003 totaled 847, compared to 926 for Fiscal Year 2002-03, 886 for Fiscal Year 2001-02, 1,016 for Fiscal Year 2000-01, and 1,052 for Fiscal Year 1999-00. The number of annual parole violator admissions has not been this low since Fiscal Year 1988-89. The drop in the level of annual parole violator admissions is due primarily to the decline in the parole population, which is driven by fewer institution admissions and releases to parole. The rate of return for institution releases to parole has not changed significantly during the last several years. The following table shows the change in annual parole violator admissions beginning with Fiscal Year 1988-89:



Table F

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Violator Admissions</u>	<u>Parole ADP</u>	<u>PV Admissions Per Parole ADP</u>
1988-89	972	3,782	25.8
1989-90	1,324	4,495	29.5
1990-91	1,284	4,673	27.5
1991-92	1,324	4,530	29.2
1992-93	1,192	4,759	25.1
1993-94	1,372	4,915	27.9
1994-95	1,629	4,749	34.3
1995-96	1,264	4,797	26.3
1996-97	1,251	5,013	25.0
1997-98	1,274	5,106	24.9
1998-99	1,056	4,995	21.1
1999-00	1,052	4,721	22.3
2000-01	1,016	4,291	23.7
2001-02	886	4,052	21.9
2002-03	926	3,950	23.4
2003	847	3,905	21.7

As in the Fall 2003 projections, the Spring 2004 projections assume that the most recent rate of return for institution parole releases will stabilize for future parolees. However, the number of annual parole violator admissions is projected to drop due to further decreases expected for the parole population and the number of projected CYA case releases to parole, which are driven by the lower level of future juvenile court first admissions (due primarily to the "Sliding Scale" legislation). Annual parole violator admissions are projected to drop from 795 to 490 during the next five years, an average of 66 per month down to 41. The Fall 2003 parole violator projections also assumed a drop, from 740 down to 515 during the same time period (an average of 62 per month down to 43).

### **Institution Length of Stay for CYA Cases**

Length of stay for CYA cases consists of the anticipated length of stay as reflected in initial parole consideration dates (PCD's), the net effect of time adds and cuts, and the impact of any law/policy changes. Beginning in November 2002, PCD's and decisions regarding time adds and time cuts are now being assigned by the Youth Authority; the Youthful Offender Board (YAB) makes decisions regarding parole release and parole revocation.

Prior to Fiscal Year 2002-03, institution length of stay for CYA cases released to parole increased gradually for several years, averaging around 29 months for Fiscal Years 2001-02 and 2000-01 compared 27.6 for Fiscal Year 1999-00 and 27.4 for Fiscal Year 1998-99. The average for Fiscal Year 1997-98 parole releases was 26.0 months, compared to 23.3, 22.6, and 21.2 for Fiscal Years 1996-97, 1995-96, and 1994-95,

respectively. (Prior to Fiscal Year 1994-95, there were decreases in institution length of stay that were driven primarily by decreases in time adds and increases in time cuts.) The increases in institution length of stay for all parole releases were driven by increases in time adds and decreases in time cuts; the more recent decreases, 27.6 months for Fiscal Year 2002-03 and 26.4 months for Calendar Year 2003, were due primarily to a drop in average PCD's as shown in Table G below:

Table G

<u>Year of Release To Parole</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay (In Months)</u>	<u>Average PCD</u>	<u>Time Adds</u>	<u>Time Cuts</u>
1990-91	21.7	17.9	4.9	-1.1
1991-92	21.6	18.5	4.4	-1.3
1992-93	21.1	18.8	3.8	-1.5
1993-94	20.6	18.7	3.7	-1.8
1994-95	21.2	19.3	3.8	-1.9
1995-96	22.6	19.9	4.8	-2.1
1996-97	23.3	20.2	5.0	-1.9
1997-98	26.0	21.5	6.2	-1.7
1998-99	27.4	22.0	7.0	-1.6
1999-00	27.6	21.8	7.2	-1.4
2000-01	28.7	21.7	8.1	-1.1
2001-02	29.0	22.2	7.7	-0.9
2002-03	27.6	20.9	7.5	-0.8
2003	26.4	19.9	7.4	-0.9

During the next several years, institution length of stay is estimated to continue to decrease gradually due to lower PCD's and time adds. Institution length of stay for all parole releases is estimated to average **23.0** months by Fiscal Year 2007-08 (27.6 months for first releases). The Fall 2003 projections assumed institution length of stay by Fiscal Year 2007-08 would average 22.8 months (27.6 months for first releases). Calendar Year 2003 PCD and time add decisions were assumed for both future first admissions and parole violator admissions.

PCD's for future admissions, based on Calendar Year 2003 decisions, will average 15.2 months, lower than the Fall 2003 assumption of 15.6 months. The average PCD for future first admissions will be around 20.4 months, close to the Fall 2003 assumption of 20.3 months. The net of time adds and cuts for all admissions is expected to average **3.0** months per ward per year (3.3 months for first admissions), no change from the average of 3.0 months (3.2 months for first admissions) assumed in the Fall 2003 projections.

### **Institution Length of Stay for CDC "M" Cases**

For the last six years, institution length of stay for CDC "M" case releases has fluctuated between 12 and 16 months; the average for Calendar Year 2003 releases was 14.6 months. Fiscal Year 2002-03 institution length of stay averaged 16.0 months, while Fiscal Year 2001-02 and Fiscal Year 2000-01 releases averaged 13.4 and 16.4 months, respectively, compared to the averages of 14.3 for Fiscal Year 1999-00 releases and 12.0 months for Fiscal Year 1998-99 releases. Fiscal Year 1997-98 releases averaged 13.5 months. Prior to Fiscal Year 1997-98, CDC "M" case institution length of stay increased; the averages for Fiscal Years 1996-97, 1995-96, and 1994-95 were 21.2, 19.4, and 17.6, respectively. The increases prior to Fiscal Year 1997-98 were driven primarily by increases in sentences due to a continuing increase in cases admitted for violent offenses. The drop in the level of institution length of stay for CDC "M" cases is due to AB 3369.

Institution length of stay for future CDC "M" case releases is projected to continue to be lower than in the past due to AB 3369. For CDC "M" cases sentenced on or after July 22, 1996, their release (transfer to CDC) may occur earlier than it would have prior to AB 3369. If they do not transfer to CDC early for program or disciplinary reasons, they will transfer to CDC at their earliest possible release date (EPRD), if it is prior to their 21st birthday. They will transfer at age 18 if their EPRD is not prior to their 21st birthday. By Fiscal Year 2007-08, institution length of stay for all CDC "M" case releases is projected to average 12.6 months.

### **Parole Length of Stay for CYA Cases**

The average length of stay on parole for CYA cases increased gradually over the last several years; the most recent average was **19.6** months for Calendar Year 2003:

Table H

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parole Departures</u>	<u>Average LOS</u>
1990-91	3,441	16.1
1991-92	3,323	16.5
1992-93	3,185	17.1
1993-94	3,346	17.2
1994-95	3,408	17.4
1995-96	3,082	18.5
1996-97	3,200	18.5
1997-98	3,327	18.8
1998-99	3,143	19.4
1999-00	3,176	20.5
2000-01	2,837	20.6
2001-02	2,678	21.2
2002-03	2,642	19.8
2003	2,505	19.6

The increases in parole length of stay beginning in Fiscal Year 1992-93 were due, in part, to early parole intervention efforts by the Parole Board and CYA for parolees committing less serious parole violations. These efforts were facilitated by the use of strategies such as electronic monitoring to enhance supervision and the availability of relapse programs in lieu of revocation. The increases in parole length of stay were also due to a continuing increase in the percentage of violent cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available, i.e., more cases with Youth Authority jurisdiction to age 25 instead of 21.

While the percentage of cases being released to parole with more jurisdiction time available continues to be high, and available jurisdiction time (while on parole) increases because of lower institution length of stay, average parole time is expected to increase. Length of stay on parole for CYA case parolees is projected to increase, gradually, to **26.6** months for Fiscal Year 2007-08 parole departures.

### **CDC "M" Cases on CYA Parole**

Due to the enactment of AB 3369, CDC "M" cases are no longer the responsibility of the CYA once they are eligible for parole or reach age 18. All future CDC "M" cases will be transferred to CDC.

### **Female Population Projections**

Prior to Fiscal Year 1996-97, the female institution population increased for several years: from 286 on June 30, 1993 to 294 on June 30, 1994, and to 333 and 382 on June 30, 1995 and June 30, 1996, respectively. The increases were due primarily to increases in the number of juvenile court first admissions -- of which violent offenses represented the majority. The female institution population during Fiscal Year 1996-97 dropped 72 wards down to 310 by June 30, 1997 (CYA cases in the population dropped by 33 while the number of CDC "M" cases dropped by 39). This drop appears to be driven by the enactment of both the "Sliding Scale" legislation and AB 3369. The female institution population after June 30, 1997 increased gradually, reaching 331 by June 30, 2000. During Fiscal Year 2000-01, the female population remained fairly stable; the population has dropped gradually since then down to 228 on December 31, 2003.

The total female institution population is projected to decrease slowly throughout the projection period due to lower institution length of stay, approaching 195 on June 30, 2008 (Table III, page 13). The female in-state parole population is projected to decrease slightly for two years and then stabilize at 285 by June 30, 2008 (Table IV, page 14). The Spring 2004 female institution and parole population projections for June 30, 2008 are lower than the Fall 2003 projections.

Department of the Youth Authority  
Institution Population Projections  
Fiscal Years 2003-04 Through 2007-08

3/9/04

TABLE I

	Actual					Projected				
	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	7,974	7,488	7,279	6,687	5,775	4,815	3,885	3,685	3,555	3,550
CDC Cases.....	148	130	101	89	72	64	65	70	65	65
Total.....	8,122	7,618	7,380	6,776	5,847	4,879	3,950	3,755	3,620	3,615
Admissions										
CYA First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	2,026	1,907	1,676	1,389	1,236	1,195	1,245	1,280	1,310	1,320
Criminal Court.....	61	38	22	9	8	10	10	10	10	10
CYA Parole Violators...	1,056	1,052	1,016	886	926	795	625	540	540	490
CDC Cases.....	117	88	76	59	66	55	55	60	60	60
Total.....	3,260	3,085	2,790	2,343	2,236	2,055	1,935	1,890	1,920	1,880
Departures										
CYA Cases to Parole...	2,929	2,536	2,465	2,390	2,518	2,455	1,635	1,610	1,555	1,510
CYA Discharges.....	560	551	656	713	594	455	425	330	290	295
CYA Other.....	140	119	185	93	18	20	20	20	20	20
CDC Cases.....	135	117	88	76	74	54	50	65	60	60
Total.....	3,764	3,323	3,394	3,272	3,204	2,984	2,130	2,025	1,925	1,885
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	7,488	7,279	6,687	5,775	4,815	3,885	3,685	3,555	3,550	3,545
CDC Cases.....	130	101	89	72	64	65	70	65	65	65
Total.....	7,618	7,380	6,776	5,847	4,879	3,950	3,755	3,620	3,615	3,610
YOP's*.....						140	140	140	140	140
Total with YOP's.....						4,090	3,895	3,760	3,755	3,750
Contract Cases** .....					40	80	40			
Total Population					4,919	4,170	3,935	3,760	3,755	3,750
Length of Stay at Release										
CYA Cases										
All Parole Releases	27.4	27.6	28.7	29.0	27.6	25.9	26.3	24.4	23.4	23.0
First Parole Releases	34.3	34.2	34.9	35.9	35.7	33.0	31.8	30.6	28.7	27.6
CDC Cases										
All Releases	12.0	14.3	16.4	13.4	16.0	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.6

\*Youthful Offender Program cases - CDC commitments housed at CYA until age 18.

\*\*Housing contracts with Los Angeles County (40 cases) and Monterey County (40 cases).

Department of the Youth Authority  
Parole Population Projections  
Fiscal Years 2003-04 Through 2007-08

3/1/04

TABLE II

	Actual					Projected				
	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	6,092	5,470	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,225	3,870	3,760	3,585
CYA Cases.....	5,481	5,347	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,225	3,870	3,760	3,585
CDC Cases.....	611	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received on Parole.....	3,225	2,621	2,539	2,477	2,564	2,455	1,635	1,610	1,555	1,510
CYA Cases.....	3,009	2,621	2,539	2,477	2,564	2,455	1,635	1,610	1,555	1,510
CDC Cases.....	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Departures from Parole.....	3,847	3,299	2,837	2,678	2,642	2,445	1,990	1,720	1,730	1,570
CYA Parole Revocations	1,083	1,087	1,028	912	947	795	625	540	540	490
CYA Discharges.....	2,060	2,089	1,809	1,766	1,695	1,650	1,365	1,180	1,190	1,080
CDC Departures.....	704	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Parole Population										
CYA Cases.....	5,195	4,642	4,355	4,160	4,089	4,100	3,755	3,645	3,475	3,415
CDC Cases.....	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total In-State Supervision.....	5,318	4,642	4,355	4,160	4,089	4,100	3,755	3,645	3,475	3,415
Out-of-State Supervision.....	152	150	139	133	126	125	115	115	110	110
CYA Cases.....	152	150	139	133	126	125	115	115	110	110
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	5,470	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,225	3,870	3,760	3,585	3,525
CYA Cases.....	5,347	4,792	4,494	4,293	4,215	4,225	3,870	3,760	3,585	3,525
CDC Cases.....	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Length of Stay										
CYA Cases.....	19.4	20.5	20.7	21.2	19.8	20.8	22.0	23.1	24.5	26.6
CDC Cases.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Department of the Youth Authority  
Institution Population Projections  
Fiscal Years 2003-04 Through 2007-08  
Females

3/1/04

TABLE III

	Actual					Projected				
	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Institution Population at Beginning of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	310	322	325	316	263	234	218	208	203	198
CDC Cases.....	7	8	6	8	7	1	2	2	2	2
Grand Total.....	317	330	331	324	270	235	220	210	205	200
Admissions										
CYA First Admissions										
Juvenile Court.....	103	95	97	85	78	70	75	75	80	80
Criminal Court.....	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CYA Parole Violators...	38	45	57	56	48	60	55	50	50	50
CDC Cases.....	5	6	3	3	0	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	150	147	161	145	126	132	132	127	132	132
Departures										
CYA Cases to Parole...	119	119	138	157	150	141	130	120	125	125
CDC Cases.....	4	8	1	4	6	1	2	2	2	2
Misc. CYA Cases.....	14	19	29	38	5	5	10	10	10	10
Total.....	137	146	168	199	161	147	142	132	137	137
Institution Population at End of Fiscal Year										
CYA Cases.....	322	325	316	263	234	218	208	203	198	193
CDC Cases.....	8	6	8	7	1	2	2	2	2	2
Grand Total.....	330	331	324	270	235	220	210	205	200	195
Length of Stay at Parole Release										
CYA Cases										
All Parole Releases	27.2	24.6	25.5	24.9	22.3	21.1	20.0	18.8	17.7	16.5
First Parole Releases	32.4	30.0	30.7	31.3	28.9	27.5	26.2	24.8	23.5	22.1
CDC Cases										
All Releases	14.0	13.1	22.4	17.8	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0

Department of the Youth Authority  
Parole Population Projections  
Fiscal Years 2003-04 Through 2007-08  
Females

3/1/04

TABLE IV

	Actual					Projected				
	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Parole Population at										
Beginning of Fiscal Year....	344	301	278	279	281	304	305	300	295	295
CYA Cases.....	312	291	278	279	281	304	305	300	295	295
CDC Cases.....	32	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received on Parole.....	128	137	151	163	161	141	130	120	125	125
CYA Cases.....	125	137	151	163	161	141	130	120	125	125
CDC Cases.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Departures from Parole.....	171	160	150	161	138	140	135	125	125	125
CYA Parole Revocations...	38	46	55	56	49	60	55	50	50	50
CYA Discharges.....	108	104	95	105	89	80	80	75	75	75
CDC Departures.....	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Parole Population										
CYA Cases.....	280	271	270	272	298	295	290	285	285	285
CDC Cases.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total In-State Supervision.....	290	271	270	272	298	295	290	285	285	285
Out-of-State Supervision.....	11	7	9	9	6	10	10	10	10	10
CYA Cases.....	11	7	9	9	6	10	10	10	10	10
CDC Cases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parole Population at										
End of Fiscal Year.....	301	278	279	281	304	305	300	295	295	295
CYA Cases.....	291	278	279	281	304	305	300	295	295	295
CDC Cases.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Length of Stay										
CYA Cases.....	23.9	26.6	23.2	22.7	20.3	21.7	23.2	24.6	26.1	27.5
CDC Cases.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-